## NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

OPPICE M. W. CORNER OF NASSAU AND FULTON STS

TERMS, and in advance. Money sent by mall will be at the ick of the emission of the control o EEEL or anima, the European Edition every Wednesday, is per copy, 34 per animam to any part of Great British any part of the Continuent both to facilish postage; the a Edition on the 6th and 20th of each month at six cont per copy, or \$1 50 per annun. THE FAMILY HERIALD on Wednesday, at four cents per

cope, or \$3 per annum.

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AD VERTISEMENTS to seed every day; advertisements inverted in the WHILLY HELLIS, FARLY ERRAD, and in the Orbifornic and European Rittions.

JOS PRINTING executed with neutress, chargness and developed

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway.-ITALIAN OPERA-TROVA BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.-WILLOW COPSE-MAGGIS WINTER GARDEN, Broadway, opposite Bond street.

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway. - EVERTRODY'S

LAURA KEENE'S THRATRE, 624 Broadway .- AN UR NEW BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.-DON CARRE DE BARAN-DAY IN PARIS-YARKER HEIRESS-PADDY CARRY-FOUR LOYERS.

FRENCH THEATRE, 595 Broadway .- Cowell's Musica

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM. Broadway.-After

WOOD'S MINSTREL'S, 444 Brondway.—Ethiopian Songs, Dances, &c.—Peter Piper Pepper Podge.

BRYANTS' MINSTRELS, Mechanics' Hall, 472 Broadway. Burlesques, Songs, Dances, &c.—Alb't Got Time to Tarin NIBLO'S SALOON, Broadway.—GEO. CHRISTY'S MIN NEW OPERA HOUSE, 720 Broadway.—DRAYTON'S PAR

CHATHAM AMPHITHEATRE.—Equestrian Perform HOPE CHAPEL, 720 Broadway. - WAUGE'S IVALIA.

New York, Wednesday, December 14, 1859.

The debates in Congress on the slavery que tion become more interesting as the ses vances. In the Senate yesterday Mr. Clay, of Alabama, made a set speech in reply to the remarks of the republican Senators on Mr. Mason's Harper's Ferry investigation resolution. He was confident that the election of a republican President would result in a dissolution of the Union. Senator Gwin concur-red in all that Mr. Clay had said, and hoped the republicans would not press a policy that could only end disastrously to the country. Messrs. Hale and Wilson responded, reiterating the arguments they have hitherto employed. Mr. Wade, of Ohio, will continue the discussion to-day.

The House made no progress yesterday towards an organization. Our correspondents, however, adhere to the opinion that Mr. Sherman, the republican candidate, will be chosen Speaker on the next ballot. The session yesterday was occupied in dis-cussing the slavery question, and in each faction endeavoring to draw from the other admissions as to their sentiments and designs with reference to political matters generally.

Contrary to general expectation, the President did not send any communication to the Senate yes-terday. With regard to the vacant United States District Attorneyship in this city, it is said that either Judge Parker or John Van Buren will re ceive the appointment.

The National (Mozart Hall) Democratic State Committee met at Albany yesterday, and appointed committees to call Conventions in the various Congressional districts to choose delegates to the Charleston Convention. Resolutions denouncing the Tammany Hall opponents of Mayor Wood were offered and discussed, and laid over till the next meeting of the committee, which will be about the 1st of January.

The steamer Tennessee, from Vera Cruz 8th inst arrived at New Orleans yesterday. It was stated that the combined forces of Miramon and Robles would soon attack Vera Cruz, with every prospect among the partizens of Juarez.

Our Yucatan advices are dated at Sisal on the 1st of December. The pacification of the peninsula was not so complete as lately reported, and the au-thorities still lived in dread of the Indians. Two assassins were to be executed on the 1st inst., and some military revolutionists had been pardoned. A severe norther had done some damage to shipping

We have news from Havana to the 10th inst. Sugar was scarce in the market, and there was little trade in consequence, but rates had not changed. Molasse was at three shillings per keg. Freights very dull. Exchange on New York was at from 21 a 41 per cent premium. Don Eugenio Vinas -a daring but very lucky slave trader-had landed about eight hundred Africans, after losing over four hundred by death on the voyage. This is said to be eighty-fifth voyage, all of which have proved successful. General Concha was preparing to leave the island with his family. Late advices from Venezuela state that a decree

has been issued by the government, raising the siege of Coro, from the coast of Cumarebo to the

Advices from Port au Prince, Hayti, to the end of October, published in the Havana papers, state that a very violent hurricane had passed over the southern coast of the island, extending to Jeremie where it had destroyed more than sixty houses Two coasting schooners were wrecked in the bay of Jeremie, and several other vessels were dashed upon the coast. It was supposed that a number of other craft had been wrecked, from the fact that a great many dead bodies had been washed ashore.

The case of James Stephens, convicted of poison ing his wife, was brought up in the Supreme Court, general term, yesterday. The court room was densely crowded by the friends of the prisone and other spectators. Counsel for Stephens moved to remit the case to the Oyer and Terminer, with the view of applying in that Court for a new trial, on the ground that evidence had been brought to light of a character highly favorable to the prisoner. To sustain the motion, an affidavit of the Janitor of the Medical College where the stomach and intestines of the deceased wife were analyzed. was read. We give the affidavit elsewhere. The Court, however, after deliberating, decided that they could only execute the mandate of the Court of Appeals; whereupon, after a brief address, Judge Roosevelt sentenced the culprit to be hanged on the 3d of February. This is the third time that sentence has been passed upon Stephens for the murder of his wife. He can now appeal only to the

The Conference Committees of the Brooklyn and New York Common Councils held a meeting yesterday in reference to the proposition to make it obligatory upon the new lessees of the Fulton ferry, whoever they may be, to charge one cent fare, instead of two cents, as now charged. We give a report of the proceedings in another column. which will be found very interesting, especially to the residents of Brooklyn, as it contains a number of facts showing the grafits of the ing ballen The New York Committee seemed to regard the statements of the Brooklyn Committee with much statements of the Brooklyn Committee with much favor, and premised to present the matter to the Boards of Supervisors and Aldermen at the earliest

opportunity.

At the meeting of the Board of Supervisors yesterday, the Committee on Printing and Stationery made a report with reference to the printing and binding of the records of the County Clerk's office. which developes one of the most extensive swindles that has been brought to light in connection with the corporation. The Committee report that the sum of \$400,000 was paid for printing these records; that certain parties contracted to bind the books at \$2 90 per volume, and relet the contract at the rate of sixty-seven and a half cents per volume, and that other parties had offered to do the same kind of work for fifty cents per volume, thus show ing that the Record Commissioners paid five times the price that should have been paid; moreover, that ten thousand volumes of these records are now stowed away in a house in Liberty street,

A portion of the premises of the Tract House at the corner of Nassau and Spruce streets, took fire at an early hour yesterday morning, and be-fore the flames could be subdued property to the mount of about ninety thousand dollars was destroved. It is stated that the insurance will not cover the loss. The cause of the fire has not been

There was no quorum of the Ten Governors yes terdhy; consequently no business was transacted by the Board. There were in the public institu-tions on the 10th inst. 7,772 persons, a decrease of 38 as compared with the return of the 3d inst.

The sales of cotton yesterday embraced about 4,5 cales, of which 3,200 were sold in transit. The market closed with steadiness, on the basis of quotations given in another column. The receipts at the ports since the 1st of September last have reached 1,604,000 bales, against 1.355,000 in 1858, 726,000 in 1857, and 1.076,000 in 1858 The exports in the same period have embraced 806,000 bales, against 623,000 in 1858, 373,000 in 1857, 361,000 in 1856, and 615,000 in 1855. The stock on hand embraced 762,000 baies, against 644,000 in 1858, 379,000 in 1857, and 550,060 in 1856. Flour was less buoyant and active, especially common and medium grades of State and Western while Canadian and Southern were firm. Wheat was inne ive and sales light, included in which was prime Milwaukee theh at \$1 20. Corn was in fair demand and closed firm out in fair demand, with sales of mess at \$16 28 a \$16 37 4 steady. Sugars were firm, with sales of 600 bbds and 440 boxes at rates given in another column. Cuba mo asses was firm, with sales of 1,500 hhds. at 22c. for clayed, and 26c. for sweet Cuba muscovados. Coffee was firm, with sales of 1,200 bags Rio at 12,4c. a 12,4c. Freights were firm to English ports, with a fair amo

The Conservative Movements in the North-The True and the False.

The rapid spread of the fanatical and abolition sentiment, its alarming developement in the invasion and insurrection at Harper's Ferry, the endorsement and extensive circulation by the republican leaders of Helper's treasonable and revolutionary book, the debates in Congress, the sympathy with John Brown at the North, the indignation and dangerous excitement at the South, the fears of Northern mer chants that they will lose their Southern trade the defeat and desperation of the Albany Re gency and Tammany Hall, and lastly, the onest and unsophisticated patriotism of many, have suggested Union movements in this city and elsewhere at the North-some of them true, and some of them false-some intended to stem the torrent of fanaticism and to reassure the South, and some to throw dust in the eyes of the people, while a hungry army of spoilsmen take advantage of the critical position of affairs to recover their lost ground, and dip their plundering fingers deeper than ever into the public treasury.

The conservatives of Boston have spoken-

the Union men of Philadelphia have pronounced-but in both cities only in a general and indistinct way, not calculated to lead to any practical result; for, "if the trumpet shall give an uncertain sound, who will prepare himself for the battle?" New York has spoken emphatically by her silent vote in the municipal election; but she has yet to speak through Union meetings, some of which are already called. One meeting is to be held on Monday next, at the Academy of Music, and that is to be classed among the false movements. It is gency to retrieve their ruined fortunes, and it is accordingly announced that Horatio Seymour will be the great gun on the occasion Seymour is the Regency candidate for the Presidency. The Union meeting at the Academy of Music is designed to bring him out. This meeting will comprise the debris of Tammany Hall, the free soil and abolitionized element of the democratic party, standing upon the ruins of the broken down Buffalo Platform.

Another meeting is in preparation, under the auspices of Mozart Hall, which is more likely to be of a genuine Union stamp, and of a national character, for in the late municipal contest Mozart Hall stood upon the right side, and put forward a candidate of sound political principles. But Mozart Hall, like Tammany, is mixed up with corrupt and disreputable associations, and it cannot bring out in a public meeting or at the ballot box the conservative strength of this great city. There are from a million to a million and a half of conservatives in the North who did not vote at any of the late elections, and who detest revolutionary republicanism and its ambitious leaders as well as the corrupt and degraded organizations of the democratic party. In this city there are more than 25,000 voters who did not go to the polls even in the late excited municipal election. Neither Tammany Hall, therefore, nor Mozart Hall, nor silly merchants frightened at the blighting of their commercial prospects, can bring out this conservative element. None of them has anything practical to propose. They will all deal in platitudes and generalities and abstractions, and the people know that. None of the parties has a candidate to propose for President of the United States who would be acceptable to the people on a Union and conservative issue. In that respect the democrats are in the same predicament as the republicans. These Union meetings, therefore, are of no account.

Amidst all the portentous signs of approaching tempest and convulsion, the heaving and murmuring of the earth beneath, the gathering masses of thunder clouds overhead, these rush ing from North to South and those from South to North, the sea and the waves roaring, and men's hearts failing them for fear, there is but one reliable man who can pilot the ship of the Union and weather the storm-a man whose history is the very embodiment of conservatism, and who has always been looked to with confidence in times of trial and danger. That man is General Scott, a name which commands the respect of all classes, and is a tower of strength, crowned with honors as with years. He belongs to none of the corrupt or revoludeline organizations of the day. He stands, like King Saul among his brethren, a head and shoulders above them all.

Now that Mr. Buchanan has declined to b candidate for renomination, General Scott is the only man around whom the whole conservative elements of the country will rally. His scutcheen is without a blot or stain. His loyalty to the Union and the institutions of the country is beyond all question. He combines firmness with moderation, and with a lofty sease of justice and integrity he has an iron will which cannot be swerved from the interests of his country, or bent to the selfish purposes of any of the demoralized factions of the hour. He is still vigorous in body and mind, while he is of that mature ripe age which has treasured up the fruits of wisdom and experience. He is the very man for the time. He returns fresh from the Pacific, where he settled the troubles which threatened us on the boundary question at the Northwest. The same patriot dispelled the clouds which hung over the horizon on the Northeast, when the boundary question of Maine looked so dark and lowering; and he was the man sent by Andrew Jackson to arrest the progress of nulli-fication and disunion at the South in 1832. Again in 1837, it was upon General Scott the government and the country depended to face the storm which was breaking forth on our Northern frontier in consequence of the Canadian rebellion. And who was it settled the war with Mexico and brought it to a happy termination? The same great pacificator, the hero of Lundy's Lane, whose name is entwined on the immortal page of our history with the

hero of New Orleans. Let, then, the last survivor of our great men who, like Washington, is "first in peace, first in war, and first in the hearts of his countrymen"let him be nominated at this perilous juncture of the republic, and his name will be re-echoed from Maine to Texas by every friend of the Union. Scott Union meetings will be held all over the country, and an enthusiasm will be aroused far greater than that which so triumphantly elected General Harrison in 1840 and General Taylor in 1848. By birth and blood General Scott is a Virginian; by residence he is a Northern man He thus combines in his own person the interests and the sympathies of both North and South. He is the most fitting representative

What ought to be done, therefore, at the Union meeting on Monday next, is to nominate General Scott for the Presidency. There is no probability of the corrupt managers bringing orward such a name: but if some honest, in dependent citizen will do it of his own accord. we venture to say that he will be responded to with a furore which will be irresistible. The true friends of the Union, whether North or South, or East or West, may depend on it that Scott is the name to conjure with at the present time, and that he is the man with whom to win the battle of the constitution in 1860. He is the greatest patriot of the country. Let him be nominated on a Union and conservative platform, and the victory over treason and disunion is as sure as that day follows night. This is a living practical issue, and General Scott is just the man to fight it, and conquer. There are no other issues now in existence; and the party names and organizations, based on old questions—the fossil remains of progenerations—have no longer any political pu pose or meaning: their only bond of union now being "the cohesive power of the public plunder." These must give way before the new conservative and Union party, to be founded on the necessities of the times.

THE CONSPIRACY OF THE NORTH AGAINST THE South.-We publish in another column a statenent of Thaddeus Hvatt relative to the John Brown fund, which appears in the Tribune and other sympathizing papers, showing the progress of that work. We also published the other day an account of Brown's funeral, the eulogies passed upon him, and the vast sympathy with his principles and his fate, and we could print column upon column of like matin favor of this conspiracy against the South. Brown is lauded in sermons, mourned in conventicles, anotheosized in newspaper articles, all over the Northern, Eastern and Northwestern States. He is described as the "mar tyr-hero." the "champion of freedom." the hero of '59," and his bloody career in Kansas and at Harper's Ferry is exalted into the mission of a second Saviour. Yet the fact is attempted to be denied by the republican party, in Congress and out of it. that there is no organized movement against the South in existence in the North except the small band of the Garrison and Phillips school. Such is the declaration now made by representatives and Senators from Northern and Eastern States, who, when they are met face to face with their Southern colleagues in the halls of Congress, are backing out of their participation in this very movement. What does all this laudation of John Brown mean, then? and what are the facts concerning the growth of the anti-slavery agitation?
The anti-slavery sentiment first assumed an

organized form at the time of the Kansas troubles. The Emigrant Ald Society, of which Thaddeus Hyatt was secretary, was one part of the organization. It sent men, and money, and arms, to Kansas, to stir up civil war there: it furnished rifles to John Brown to do murder upon the pro-slavery settlers; Colonel Forbes was sent there to drill and train the anti-slavery border rufflans, and Greeley and Hyatt assisted him on his way-the former giving him twenty dollars towards his expenses. Another part of the organization is the "underground railroad." a machine for stealing slaves from their owners, by means of which some fifty thousand stolen slaves have been planted in Canada, where they are becoming a grievous annoyance to the Anglo-Saxon race. And another part of the organization was the foray at Harper's Ferry, with all its tragic consequences. These things were all done through the sympathy and assistance of the black republican leaders. They have been in operation, as we see, for some years back, going on gradually, but regularly and systematically in their attacks upon the institutions and rights of the Southern States, and with the full knowledge and hearty cooperation, not alone of a small band of abolition fanatics, but of the leading men of the republican party.

In the face of these facts, how absurd it is for

Senator Wilson, or any one else, to deny that an organized conspiracy exists in the Northern. Eastern, and some of the Northwestern States. against the peace and eccurity of the South.

Our Dispute with England-Return of It was announced yesterday that by the arrival of the Atlantic, from Aspinwall, General Scott returned from his mission of peace to

the Straits of Fuca and the disputed territory of San Juan island. In less than three months he has made a voyage of more than twelve thousand miles, and calmed an irritation which at one time threatened seriously to mar the good relations between this country and England. On the 21st of September he left this port under the instructions of the President, and, proceeding by way of Panama and San Francisco, reached the disputed territory, conferred with General Harney, visited Governor Douglass at Victoria, arranged the question so that there is now no danger of a collision, and last night sent his despatches by his aids to Washington, where they will have arrived this morning in time for use in the President's message. When we remember that this has been done by a man who was some years since said to be too old to be President, we cannot help wishing that some

others who are not held to be old fogies were

able to go and do likewise.

The position of the San Juan question as it has been left by General Scott is one that cannot but be satisfactory to both governments. He has carried out in an eminent degree the pacific instruction of Mr. Buchanan, and all the American forces have been withdrawn from the island of San Juan, except Captain Pickett's company, which has been left to act as a police force for the protection of the American residents of the island. The matter is thus brought back within the legitimate scope of diplomacy, and will be treated by Mr. Buchanan in a way that, while it will secure all our rights, will not imperil our relations with England. Our readers are already aware that on receipt of General Cass' despatch, which probably conveyed also the substance of the instructions to General Scott, the British government withdrew from the offensive position taken by Lord John Russell in his note to Lord Lyons, and communicated to our govern-

It has been remarked by the London Times that "England and the United States cannot afford to go to war with each other," which, being interpreted from the language of diplomacy into that of common sense, means that England cannot afford to go to war with the great cotton growing States on this side of the Atlantic. No one doubts this: and, as all have confidence in the moderation as well as the firmness of Mr. Buchanan, there is little reason to fear that the San Juan question will again assume a belligerent shape. Under his able management we have no doubt it will be brought to an early conclusion, and thus bring to an end that long series of territorial claims on the part of England along our northern boundary, which, beginning with the refusal to give up the Western forts after the Revolution, has run along the entire frontier, from Aroos took to the Straits of Fuca. It is worthy of remark that the pacific character of Gen. Scott has led him to be called to calm the rising passions in moments of excitement, to each extremity of one of the longest lines of national boundary presented on the map of the world.

AMERICAN COMMERCE AND AMERICAN ART.-It is a remarkable fact that when art attained its highest point of development in the mediæval republics of Italy, the rich merchants of those days were not only its most munificent but most discriminating patrons. Under Cosmo de Medici, a simple citizen and trader of Florence, that city became the resort of all the genius and learning of the time, and he collected together the nuclei of those famous galleries which his grandson, Lorenzo the Magnificent, and other members of the family, completed. Until the discovery of the passa to the East Indies by the Cape of Good Hope caused the decline of Venetian commerce, the merchants of that republic were also the most liberal patrons of the arts. It was their first rise to their success in trade in the "City of the Sea," contracted those tastes which elevated their race to such power and distinction, and which shed so much glory upon

We stand now in regard to art pretty much in the same position which two republics occupied when a flourishing nerce enabled their merchants to devote a large portion of the wealth they had accumulated to the cultivation of the luxuries and refinements of life. We have plenty of millionaires amongst us, who, having exhausted all the interest that the mind can derive from industrial pursuits, would be much better and happier if they applied themselve to those intellectual occupations which can alone satisfactorily fill up the leisure that hangs so heavily on their hands. What more delightful or pleasurable pursuit, for instance, can they find than that which the study and encouragement of art affords? It not only gratifies the sensuous portion of men's natures, but it conduces to the developement of their intellectual and moral faculties. There is also this additional argument in its favor, that next to religion it brings them nearer the sources of divine inspiration than any other subject of investigation to which they can devote their attention.

We are glad to witness evidences of the progress which these convictions are making amongst the wealthy portion of our community. Although as yet we are but in the infancy of their results, it is impossible to mistake the indications of the great movement which is setting in towards a liberal patronage of art. When, therefore, we go into raptures over the genius which created "the White Captive," we must not be so unjust as to ignore the discrimination which prompted the Hon. Hamilton Fish to give a handsome commission for the work. Neither, in awarding to Church's "Heart of the Andes" its full meed of admiration, must we forget the generous appreciation of the liberal minded merchant who offered ten thousand dollars for the picture before it left the easel, giving the artist the privilege of selling it within a given time for such larger sum as he could obtain for it. Scarcely had Mr. Barbee's two admirable statues been brought here from Rome, when a merchant of St. Louis, recognizing the genius displayed in them, became the purchaser of "the Coquette." The best of the two-the "Fisher Girl"-still remains, and we would look upon it as an irreparable loss were it to depart from among us. It is one of the most exquisite works of the kind, both in conception and execution, that we have seenh in merit. It is to be hoped that some one of tempt that may be made to deprive us of this beautiful piece of sculpture. We should not like to see it constituting an envied feature in any gallery out of New York. A valuable benefit would be conferred on the art interests of our city by a number of gentlemen uniting to buy this work, with a view to rendering it the first object in a collection to be hereafter formed and supported by our public. We are satisfied that there is enough patriotic spirit amongst our wealthy citizens to induce them to do this, and that it requires but the suggestion for them to act upon it.

The Array of Factions and the Com-Commercial Crisis—Who is the Man for the Emergency? The journals and politicians are abusing us

on all sides, and accusing us of all sorts of contradictory things. One makes us the special organ of the President, another knows that we supply brains to the whole democratic party, a third insists upon it that we are aiming break up the North, a fourth accuses us of being the great abolition emissary and in cendiary of the South, a fifth finds that all the democratic Senators and representatives in Congress are doing exactly what we tell them to do and nothing more, the Chevalier Webb is afraid that we have sold ourselves to Louis Napoleon, and are bent on destroying the country, and many others confidently believe that we are determined to kick up the devil generally in the political, social and commercial affairs of the world. The present is not the first time that we have

been abused, because we have contemplated with unbiassed eye the tendency of events and of the public intoxication, and, pointing out with logical precision the inevitable results that must accrue in disaster, have resolutely set ourselves in opposition to the mania of the day. On numerous other occasions the merchants, financiers, poli ticians, and other class interests, have abused us without stint for telling them plain truths, and giving them warnings disagreeable at the time, but which they afterwards wished they had followed. In 1836-37 we constantly held up to them the dangers to which they were advancing in the mad career of speculation that then was rife. When the bitter revulsion came thousands acknowledged that the HERALD was right, and lamented they had not listened to its counsels. Twenty years later we saw a recurrence of the same public intoxication, and again we resisted the popular delirium; we were abused without stint or measure, until the reaction of the fever of speculation brought a season of calm retrospection, when all again acknowledged that the HERALD had been right, and regretted their own blindness. We are again entering upon a career of pub

lie danger which threatens to bring upon the country a commercial and financial revulsion far greater than this continent has ever before witnessed. It is not now the bursting of the temporary bubbles of speculation towards which the country is driving, but it is the complete destruction of the very foundations of our material organization and prosperity. It is a danger which threatens to involve every family and every man in ruin. The conduct of public affairs has been given up to pettifogging politiclans and demagogues, each intent on some insignificant scheme of private interest, and none of whom is capable of rising above the rule of personal and local influences. A share in pub-lic contracts, the bestowal of the public patronage, and the motives that determine a ward or a district election, are the only guides to their conduct as public and representative men, at a time when the entire country is hastening to a state of irritation and conflict that threatens to whelm all classes in a common ruin. The rapid tide of prosperity in which we have so long been joyously swimming has led us to confound the result with the cause, and to believe that the current will always run, whether the original sources be destroyed or not.

In this blind and ignorant confidence the public mind is giving itself up to the frenzy of local disputes and sectional squabbles, which are fast loosening the bands of the Union and sapping the foundations of the prosperity of each of its members. The statesmen of former days, whose voices are not hushed in death. have been set aside and almost forgotten. One of them alone remains in public life, and he is on the eve of retiring to that repose to which a long career of patriotic services entitles him. Mr. Buchanan contends almost single handed against the factions in Congress, the sinking of patriotism in self in public men, and the blind corruption that has fastened itself upon the party organizations of the day. He is not and will not become candidate for another Presidential termalthough he is the man that offers the most guarantees to the hopes of patriotism. There s therefore but one course left to the men who would preserve the great inheritance our fathers left us, and which it is our duty to be queath to our children. They must fix their hoice on some man as a Presidential candidate who has a past career that can be appealed to to calm the delirium which selfish politicians are fostering and forcing in the public mind. whose national services shall awaken the national remembrance and feeling, and whose character shall give a guarantee of a pacific solution of the political difficulties which now menace with destruction our domestic relations, our commerce and our industrial interests. There is but one man in the country that fills these conditions, and that man is Lieutenant General Winfield Scott.

OUR REPORTS OF CONGRESS .-- We call the attention of our readers and the public generally to the full, copious, graphic, photographic and highly interesting despatches and reports of the proceedings in Congress, and among the politicians at Washington, as published thus far in the HERALD from day to day. We invite a comparison between these reports and despatches and those of any other journal in this city or in the United States. We are free to say that the New York Herald has thus illustrated the advantages of tact, talent, enterprise and liberality to an extent never equalled before in regard to the proceedings, sayings, doings and movements of Congress, and of the political parties and cliques at the federal capital. Compare, for example, our clear and precise reports of the late terrible and eloquent speech of Hiskin. and of the still more elequent and terrible speech of Hickman, with the reports of said speeches as given by any one of our cotemporaries, and the intelligent reader will say that the Hurain is fulfifully her sing by propno medera Encopean preduction approaching 'in regard to hits exciting and non-rations for head to be made to the open C. marting

gress. And thus we shall continue to lead the newspaper press; and we have enlisted for

TAN REAL PLATFORM OF THE REPUBLICAN PARTY. —From the daily developements in Congress, we have no doubt that the combinations and arraa gements of Thurlow Weed and his lieutenanta, made a year ago in behalf of the republican party, are all to be carried out. The following schedule, we have every reason to suppose, con sprehends the financial official and political programme in view, to wit:-For President of the United States, Wm. H.

Seward. For Vice Presiden it, any man, North or South

best adapted to brin, 7 votes to Seward.

For Speaker of the 1 House of Representatives. John Sherman, of Ohie '-

For House Clerk, Ja 'n W. Forney, of Per sylvania.

For House Printer, Sam uel Bowles, of Mas

Sergeant-at-Arms, Door 'teeper, &c., some what at a venture.

With the election of Sewara' to the Presiden cy, the following appointmenta, among others, may be anticipated:

John B. Haskin, Collector of the port of New York.

John Hickman, Collector at Phila delphia. Horace Greeley, Postmaster Genet al The Chevalier Webb, Minister to Ea gland. Charles A. Dana, Minister to Berlin.

William H. Fry, Musical Ambassador to the Italian Confederation. Thurlow Weed, Chief Cook of the White

House kitchen, including the run of all the Executive departments, and the Congressiqual lobby, and the perquisites of all the fat, great e, parings, odds and ends, old bones, joints, &c., that may fall in his way.

Such, substantially, is the real practical programme of the black republicans involved in the present struggle for the Heuse organization. Haskin is one of the master spirits in the work of this democratic republican league, and Hickman is another. Forney is their chief outside whipper-in. Horace F. Clark and others of the balf shell anti-Lecomptonites are to do the dirty work of the kitchen, meantime, under the instructions of Greeley. With this formidable opposition joint stock coalition in full blast, upon the present basis of the two millions of spoils and plunder of the House organization, we think the poor, forlorn, God-forsaken democracy had better give in, and let Sherman, Forney, Bowles & Company take the respective posts assigned them. The black republicans are hungry, and they will not let go They have scraped together the necessary recruits to secure these spoils of the House for Presidential purposes.

THE LAST OPERATIC SENSATION .- The fashionable world managed to get very comfortably through the regular season at the Academy of Music, and had sustained its alternate successes and defeats, its trials, its victories and reverses, its hard times and its good times, with characteristic complacency. We had enjoyed the tremendous effort of the managers to make our city an art metropolis, had sympathized with their reverses, and were duly delighted with the excellent ending with which they almost obliterated the souvenirs of a bad beginning. We had resigned ourselves to the terrible deprivation incident upon the evacuation of the imperial forces under Ullman and Strakosch, who went off to Philadelphia conquering and to conquer. But the end is not yet. Opera campaigns in this city are a great deal like the military operations of the First Napoleon. At one period it seemed as if he had the Allies in the hollow of his hand. Only a short time had elapsed when the Allies trampled him under their feet. Napoleon Ullman may be overtaken by the fate of his illustrious predecessor. The Operatic Allies have commenced at Niblo's Garden a campaign which, if it is pursued with the same yigor that has characterized its opening, may yet prove a serious obstacle in the way of the autocrat of Irving place.

vantage over the Emperor of the Academy, in the circumstance that they occupy the capital, while he is exiled to the Moscow of opera managers—the lively and agreeable city of Philadelphia. Then the Allies opened their campaign with the calm courage of Ney and the dashing enthusiasm of Murat. If ever any one sang "Lucrezia Borgia" con amore, it was Albertini, on last Monday night. So fine a Lucrezia has not been heard here for years. It was much better than that which commenced the famous Grisi and Mario season at Castle Garden. It is quite true that this excellent performance did not attract so full and fashionable a house as it deserved, but that was owing to the impression which had been spread abroad that some passé artists whose names had been announced would contribute to the Allies the weight of their reputations, which would act as so much useless baggage in obstructing the operations of the operatic army. Happily these veterans of the coulisses have thought better of it, and, it is to be hoped, have resolved to spend the remainder of their lives in pious meditation,

fasting, penance and prayer.

Thus the season at Niblo's, like that model man-servant for whom everybody advertises, and whom nobody gets, is "without incum brances," and we expect to see it flourish like the greenest of green bay trees. There should be a great house for the "Trovatore" to night. Albertini is a superb Leonora. In fact, the programme for the week is an exceedingly atractive one.

It must not be supposed, for a moment, that Napoleon Ullman, who is over there on the banks of the Rhine, with only the empire of Camden and Amboy between him and the metropolis, views these operations of the Allies with an indifferent eye. Tout an contraire, the petit caporal is alarmed. He takes a great deal of snuff, and is in bad temper, exactly like his military prototype. He falls back upon his Field-Marshal Strakosch, and between them they deploy a column of their choicest troops for immediate opera-tions against the Allies. As Macdonald won Wagram out of the fire, so little Patti is expected to crush at the Academy, on Wednesday and Thursday of next week, the allied powers now concentrated at Niblo's Garden. The contest will be a curious one, and cannot fail to enlist the attention of the fashionable and artistic world. As a lyric tengedienne, Albertini stand almost without a rival. On the other hand, the great success of Miss Patti, and the marve'dously rapid way in which her trimmphs have been con our blue. The her wor gla